

Disc recording and/or reproducing apparatus**Publication number:** CN1099182**Publication date:** 1995-02-22**Inventor:** KUROSU TADAO (JP)**Applicant:** SONY CORP (JP)**Classification:**

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A disc recording/reproducing apparatus includes a recording/reproducing section, a disc tray 2, a driving mechanism, a rotary table 3, a lock mechanism for the disc tray and a suppression mechanism. The recording/reproducing mechanism is provided in a main body of the apparatus for recording/reproducing information signals on or from the disc. The disc tray 2 may be moved between a position facing the recording/reproducing section in the main body of the apparatus and an unloading position outside of the main body of the apparatus. The driving mechanism causes the disc tray to be moved between the loading position and the unloading position. The rotary table 3 is rotatable mounted on the disc tray and has plural disc-setting sections 53, 54 extending radially from the center of rotation. The rotary table 3 is rotated relative to the disc tray for selectively locating one of the plural disc setting sections at a position of facing the recording/reproducing section. The lock mechanism of the rotary table obstructs the rotation of the rotary table when the disc tray is not located at the loading position or at the unloading position. The lock mechanism also is actuated by the driving mechanism in order to obstruct the movement of the disc tray and is similarly driven by the driving mechanism when the disc tray reaches the unloading position in order to obstruct the movement of the disc tray. The suppression mechanism inhibits oscillatory movements of the disc tray at the loading or unloading position of the disc tray.

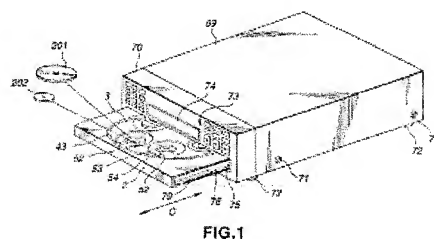


FIG. 1

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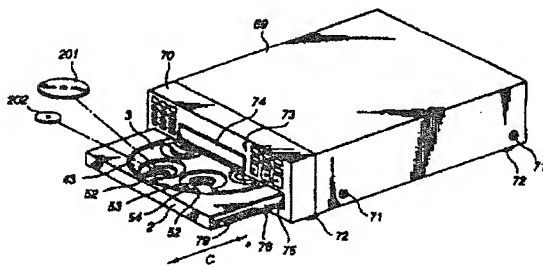
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[54]发明名称 盘录制和/或重放装置

[57]摘要

一种盘录制和/或重放装置,具有录制/重放部分,传送托盘,驱动机构,转盘,锁定机构和抑制机构。记录/重放机构安装在装置的主体之内;传送托盘能够在面对安装在主体之内的录制/重放机构的装载位置和位于主体之外的卸载位置之间移动;驱动机构使传送托盘在上述装载位置和卸载位置之间移动;转盘安装在传送托盘上,其上设置了多个位于其旋转中心的径向方向上的盘放置部位,转盘能够相对于传送托盘旋转。



具体地说，转盘驱动电机45通过安装在其驱动轴上的驱动带轮46和环绕其的环形传动带47来带动一个以可转动方式安装在盘托盘2上的从动轮48以及和该从动轮连为一体的驱动齿轮49。转盘3的下表面具有与转盘驱动齿轮49相啮合的齿轮。

转盘3上形成了多个用于放置大直径盘的凹部54和用于放置小直径盘的凹部53。每一个大直径盘放置凹部54都是圆盘形的，其内径与大直径盘201的外径相同，这些大直径盘放置凹部54均布在一个以转盘3的旋转中心为圆心的圆周上。每一个小直径盘放置凹部53也是圆盘形的，其内径与小直径盘202的外径相同。

转盘3具有若干与大直径盘放置凹部54相通的开口52，它们由相应大直径盘放置凹部54的中心延伸到转盘3的外边缘。开口52在转盘3的径向方向上形成，并在转盘3的外周边上形成开口。开口52的大小能够容纳盘台40和光学拾取机构41的一部分。

在小直径盘放置凹部53的底面上安装了盘检测装置，用于检测大直径盘201或小直径盘202是否已经装入大直径盘放置凹部54或与之相联的小直径盘放置凹部53之中。该盘检测装置可以是由光发射器和光接收器组成的光传感器。由该检测装置所获得的检测结果被送到相应的控制电路。

转盘3在盘托盘2上的圆周角位置可以由盘托盘2上的传感器予以检测。如果在转盘3上设置了五组盘放置凹部54、53，则在转盘3上提供标记，用于指示转盘3位于其五个圆周角 0° 、 72° 、 144° 、 216° 和 288° 中的哪一个位置上。这些标记由上述传感器予以检测。

当盘托盘2处于装载位置，而可动机架37处于释放位置时，置于盘托盘2的开口44上方的盘放置凹部53、54中的大直径盘201或小

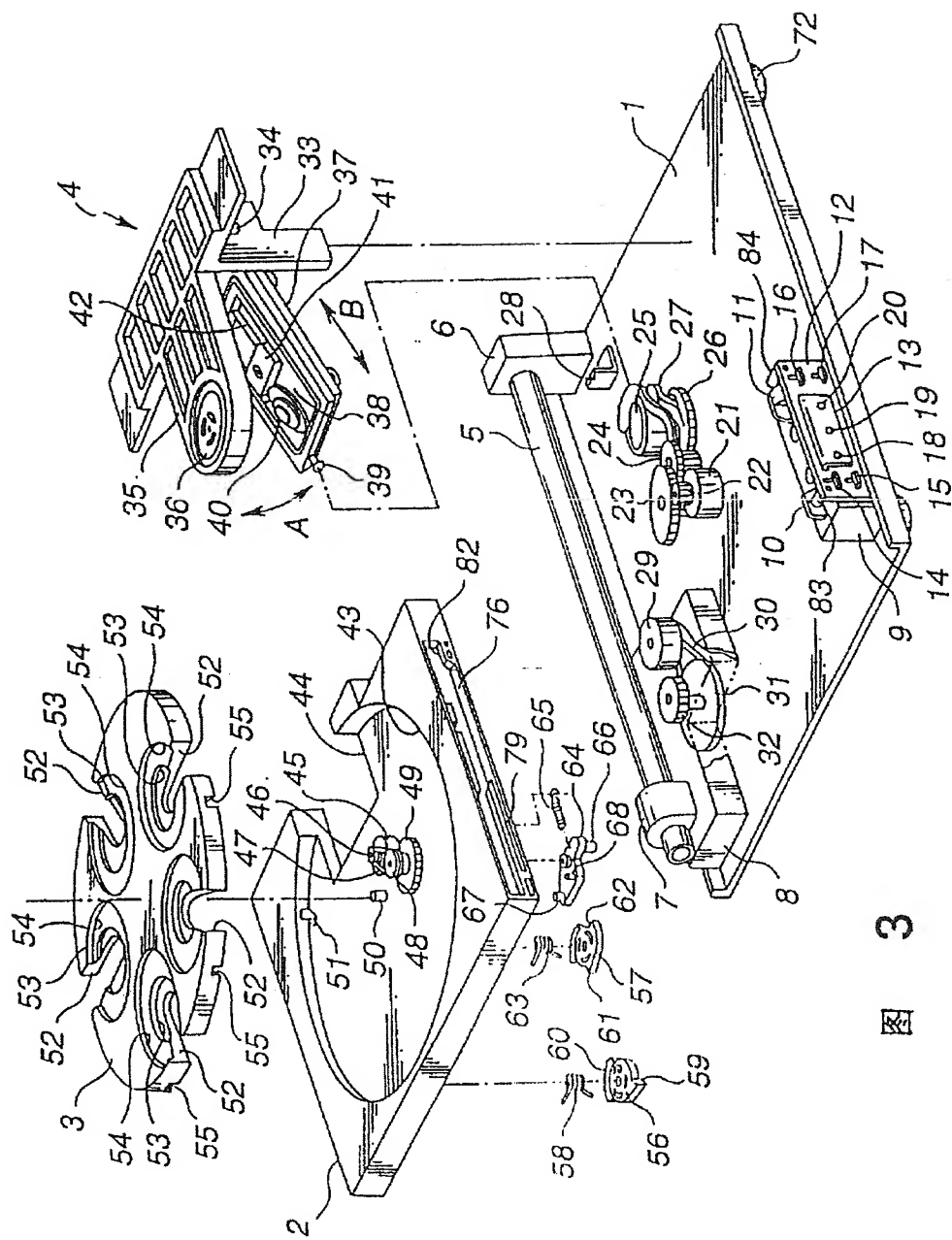


图 3